

ANALYZING INTERPRETER-TEXT DYNAMICS IN POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

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The article is devoted to the problem of complexities of the simultaneous interpreter's activity in interaction with text fragments containing the speaker's conceptual world, as well as to the processes of effective application of strategic components of interpreting principles. Understanding this interaction in the process of simultaneous interpreting appears to be extremely important as it directly impacts the effectiveness of communication in political environment. This article is aimed to clarify the multifaceted processes of simultaneous interpreting in which the interpreter focuses on the interaction with the source text that determines the audience's appropriate understanding of the interpreted text. The tactics and strategies employed during the interpreting process are of primary importance in making this procedure possible. Various factors such as communicative context, comprehension of the presented text fragments, adaptation, competent and immediate transmission of textual meaning in the target language according to the specific characteristics of audience are also of great importance. The interpreter should adopt the idea and project - PACTE (Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence and Evaluation) implemented in the European scientific field of translation and master the peculiarities of interpreting competence principles.

In this regard, the study provides a comprehensive analysis of strategies based on the speech of the President of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev. Textual materials from the field of political communication and the application of techniques based on these materials will demonstrate a deeper understanding of the subtleties of interpreting activities. In addition, the research on interpreter's interaction with political materials is undoubtedly of value for further study of aspects of the complex and dynamic system of explicative method. The results of the study can be used to elaborate recommendations to streamline the process of interpreting political texts and reproducing the content taking into account the given context and the peculiarities of target audience.

Keywords: *interpreting strategy; interpreter competence; interaction; source text; target audience; communicative context; political communication.*

Introduction

In today's world, political information plays an important role. Political communication has a significant impact on public consciousness, it shapes the recipients' opinion influencing their life positions, values and behavioral patterns and facilitates the transmission and dissemination of messages and ideas. Political messages are created in different languages and therefore the necessity for interpretation/translation services is constantly increasing. The interpreter acts as a crucial mediator responsible for the effective transmission and interpretation of texts in different cultural and political contexts.

The dynamics of considering the intermediary interpreter's interaction with optimal understanding of text in political communication shows that the interpreter must possess not only linguistic aspects of interpreting but also a wide range of some factors dependent on responsive perception apparatuses and competent processing of political messages. These factors also include the level of background knowledge, philological and interpreting decision making, increased concentration and division of attention to paramount circumstance and simultaneous performance of several tasks.

The study of interaction between the interpreter and the source text in political communication requires an analytical approach. Variations of linguistic units depending on different sociocultural and textual situations must also be taken into account in this complex interaction. Even specific textual materials may cause unexpected problems for the simultaneous interpreter being unable to fix the

situation for a second time, thus the interpreter needs to perform the interpretation in a politically correct way at all times and present it in target language with the best possible way.

In addition, it is known that simultaneous interpreting is undoubtedly considered to be the most complex and demanded type of translation activity. In this regard, top-class simultaneous interpreters are highly required, they must apply the necessary strategies, tactics and actions in order to provide a smooth understanding between representatives of different linguistic pictures of the world. In this understanding the simultaneous interpreter must create for the listeners of a different mental perception not only a knowledgeable discursive procedure but also do not lose the basic subjective and objective levels of information. This kind of informational maintenance is produced through cognitive processes by means of which the interpreter solves several tasks simultaneously: from cognizing the source text environment to delivering the appreciative reality to the audience, the reality that it is already accustomed and ideally perceived by given audience. Through these mental functions and harmonious interaction with reality the interpreter coordinates all necessary processes starting from the detailed understanding of the speaker's speech to its transmission by selecting successful linguistic means at mental context level with regard to the characteristics of the language to be interpreted. In this kind of stressful activity the interaction of the interpreter with any text genres also seems to have a very pivotal role.

Materials and methods

Besides excellent bilingual skills simultaneous interpreting requires the interpreter to be able to apply many “tricks” in order to produce a competent interpretation. In this regard, the theoretical framework PACTE (Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence and Evaluation) developed by a group of translation scholars at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona comes to the rescue. This framework is a multilevel model consisting of several key components of interpretation/translation competence. It includes bilingual, extra-linguistic, instrumental and strategic sub-competencies. Along with the mentioned competencies the PACTE framework also reviews the psychophysiological components which include cognitive mechanisms, attention span, focus, perception, critical and logical thinking [1]. This model provides a systematic understanding of the translation/interpretation competence development process and serves as the basis for assessing the level of interpreter /translator's proficiency.

While using this program the interpreter must also be able to properly identify strategies, optimal interpreting solutions and other aspects of the interpreter's interaction with the source and target texts. The perfect interpretation solution is determined by various factors (see below), as well as translation strategies and principles such as decompression and compression and strategic approaches such as the strategy of simplifying the syntactic structure of different types of utterances, the waiting strategy and others.

Nowadays, interaction can be considered on the same level with respect to such concepts as mediation or language mediation. Interaction plays an important role in the context of language mediation because it represents the process of interaction between the participants of communication and the language mediator. And this process is carried out only by a competent interpreter. V.Sdobnikov notes that language mediation is a type of mediation that provides communicative interaction between two or more communicants whose communication seems to be impossible [2, p.170]. S. Golovin defines interaction as “... engagement, influence on each other”. It is quite obvious that this is a certain process of mutual action of individual subjects among each other; a process of impact, influence of subjects (or specific actions) on each other [3, p.140].

E. Asimov and A. Shchukin in the Dictionary of Methodological Terms define interaction as “oral and/or written exchange of information between two or more people” [4, p.85]. It is important to note that these definitions do not contradict each other but rather complement each other dealing with both interpreting and interaction of the interpreter with the understanding environment of the entire source text.

In order to understand the interpreter's interaction with texts or text fragments we have selected the materials of President K.K. Tokayev's address at the General Debate of the 77th session of the UN

General Assembly. Our interest was motivated by the fact that during this debate the President delivered his speech in English despite the fact that he is a representative of another linguistic picture of the world. In addition, this event covered international issues that are relevant for all times. The communicative situations of this session are very significant for the world humanity, thus the delicate and semantic properties of lexical units also attracted our attention. The specific but at the same time veiled nature of semantic relations among the concepts of different worlds gives rise to different thoughts. The high-level interpretation of variety stylistic techniques, the sense of the speakers' cognitive picture of the world and the interpreter's immediate adaptation to unknown texts sometimes lead to unexpected results. Indeed, in the context of the effective realization of simultaneous interpreting the interaction with the text acts as the most important link. This is because the need to carefully integrate the simultaneous interpreter's skills with the content of the text prevails thus ensuring the highest level of interpretation and information exchange.

Main part

However the process of simultaneous interpretation itself is characterized by the interaction of several simultaneous actions performed by the interpreter: listening to the text in the source language with utmost attention; understanding and comprehending given text with the help of his/her background knowledge; selecting the most optimal interpreting strategy; pronouncing the text out loud in target language; adequate simultaneous listening to oneself while pronouncing the interpreted text (self-control); uninterrupted continuation of listening to the source text. In the context of examining the interpreter's interaction with the text, we have identified and analyzed the various factors that influence this process. Among these factors, we can identify the following aspects that are taken into account when analyzing this kind of dynamics:

Factor of preparation level. There are cases when the simultaneous interpreter gets access to the text to be interpreted in advance. The source material can include a pre-written meta-document: the text of a speech, a presentation or any other kind of source material. The interpreter reviews the content of the text, receives the information and gets to the essence of actual material, conducts comprehensive research and prepares the linguistic (lexical and grammatical) arsenal for interpreting. However, if we are referring to the simultaneous interpretation of the speeches made by political or public figures the interpreter most often does not have access to the original text in advance. In this situation, the interpreter has to find out the topic of the speech in advance in order to prepare properly, replenishing and activating his or her background knowledge.

The next factor is listening and comprehension. During the presentation the interpreter attentively listens to the speech of the speaker trying to fully understand its main ideas, details, nuances and subtexts. At the same time the interpreter analyzes the sentences as they are being spoken in order to start interpreting as close as possible to the moment when they are spoken in the source language. By doing this the interpreter gets a chance to keep up with the pace of the speech of the speaker.

The next factor is the interpretation process itself and delivery. The interpreter actively interprets the content of the text into the target language in real time. He/she has to deliver the essence, content, main ideas, concepts of original text, taking into account the specifics of presentation style of the speaker and the source language. More importantly, the idea and content must be presented orally preserving the structure of the source text and transmitting that text in a way that is understandable and natural to the target audience. To some degree, the interpreter also has to possess the skills of a public speaker and be able to work with technical aids to ensure that the his/her own speech is clear and understandable.

The factor of making interpreting solutions. On the basis of source language knowledge the interpreter makes decisions about the appropriate strategy, the method of interpreting words and expressions, grammatical structures and sentence structures in the target language. Interpreting techniques also include shortening and/or expanding sentences (compression and decompression/explication), omitting unimportant details in order to save time using synonyms and paraphrasing in order to achieve an adequate understanding by the audience that has different pictures of the world.

Another factor is the factor of concentration of attention and multitasking skills. Simultaneous interpreting is known to require high levels of concentration and the ability to listen, understand, interpret and orally transmit the information i.e. text into another language simultaneously. According to the definition by Miller and Mittelstädt, multitasking is “the tendency to accomplish two or more tasks at the same time at once quickly switching between different tasks or performing two or more actions in the most rapid sequence” [5, p.89]. The simultaneous interpreter in the interpreting process engages exactly in the same way: “working” simultaneously not only between languages but also between tasks. It is worth reminding that in this kind of stressful environment interpreter must also have the ability and skills to adapt quickly to the changing conditions.

The entire process of interaction between the simultaneous interpreter and the text takes place in real actual time requiring him/her to respond quickly, process information at a high speed and make interpreting solutions. This is a complex process that requires a variety of skills and involves cognitive operations during which the interpreter quickly reviews the source text, selects the most appropriate strategy, applies that strategy instantly and delivers the actual text into the target language with natural rhythmic and adaptation for target audience.

It is worth to mention that the interpreter interacts not only with the source text but also with another important factor that affects the process of interpretation itself and, undoubtedly, the final product of communication. N. Garbovsky states that here it is necessary to keep in mind that the specific act of interpretation is unfolding in the specific time and the specific space. This factor refers to communicative context, or in other words, the communicative situation. In this kind of situation the interpreter constantly interacts with two other participants of the communication - the author of the source text and the recipient of the translated text (sender and receiver) providing them with interlingual mediation. In the context of interpretation especially simultaneous one the author of the source text is directly involved in the act of communication. In this case, the interpreter focuses not only on the speech of the author and his/her message, thoughts or motives but also on the emotional state of the author and on the signs rendered by non-verbal means [6, p.229]. The communicative context may be associated with a particular topic or area of knowledge. Depending on the subject matter and the context the interpreter has to be familiar with the relevant terminology and concepts to ensure the correctness and the appropriateness of the information being interpreted.

Results and discussions

As mentioned above, the material for the analysis includes the address by President K.K.Tokayev at the General Debate of the 77th session of the UN General Assembly. The subject matter of the given communicative situation involves significant and urgent problems of humankind, issues of peace and security which are discussed in a multi-faceted manner. This communicative situation undoubtedly involves a different level of formality which affects the choice of vocabulary, style and tone of interpretation, since the interpreter has to adapt to the appropriate context and ensure an appropriate level of politeness and professionalism. These kinds of global sessions and congresses are also characterized by the level of complexity of statements made by the speakers. This may involve the use of complex constructions, specific terminology, speed of speech or the presence of non-standard expressions or whether the speaker shares a particular or different worldview.

In the speech made by K.K. Tokayev, we can also observe a high level of speech register determined by the formality of the meeting and the complexity of some statements. For example, the orator used such words as *conversely, similarly, in this context, in the months ahead, in the long-term* to start a certain statement. The speech also abounded in complex not colloquial expressions, such as: *security architecture; mounting challenges of soaring inflation; reinvigorate multilateralism; boost implementation of existing commitments; diversified global transit; bear in mind; pitfalls and bumps; escalating tensions between nuclear powers*. The speech also abounded in complex grammatical constructions and frequent use of the passive voice: *we are committed to...; we will be firmly adhering to...; we are also concerned...; I am convinced...; goals are hampered by...; we will spare no effort toward...; we need to get back on track before it's too late*.

Therefore, while working with texts of a formal style the interpreter has to strive to preserve the original style and the appropriate tone as well as strive for the utmost accuracy and fidelity to the source text. The interpreter has to pay close attention to details and precisely reproduce the content of the source by avoiding distortions and mistakes. We believe that the interpreter who conducted the simultaneous interpretation of the speech of President K.K. Tokayev has successfully managed to cope with this task.

Further we will consider the examples of interaction of interpreter with the source and target texts on the selected speech made by the President K.K. Tokayev at the 77th session of the UN General Assembly [7]. We will start considering with the first example:

Source text: «The world of today appears to have entered a new, increasingly *bitter*, period of geopolitical confrontation».

Target text in Russian: «Сегодняшний мир, судя по всему, вступил в новый, все *более горечный* период геополитической конфронтации».

Applied strategy: transcoding strategy.

From the first example we observe that the interpreter applied a word-for-word technique when rendering the word “bitter”. In this context, this refers to the confrontation of political interests that is why more appropriate option for transmitting this word would «*более ожесточенный*» or «*более суровый*». This version of the interpretation would be grammatically and stylistically correct and it would sound natural to the target audience. We can also assume that by selecting this option of interpretation – «*более горечный*» - the interpreter imparted a more mitigating effect to the adjective describing this period.

Now let us review the example below:

Source text: «The long-standing international system - based on order and responsibility is giving way to a new, more chaotic and unpredictable **one**».

Target text Target text in Russian: «Давняя международная система, основанная на порядке и ответственности, уступает новой, более хаотичной и непредсказуемой **международной системе**».

Applied strategy: decompression strategy; waiting strategy.

This example which is demonstrates that the interpreter specified the original word “one” in the target language by applying the principle of decompression/explication and also by clarifying that the speaker was talking about the changed international system. The interpreter also applied a waiting strategy - by keeping a pause after the phrase «...is giving way to...» - «...уступает...» in preparation for the continuation of the thoughts expressed by the speaker.

Let us consider the following example:

Source text: «Economic and political sanctions have become “a new norm” that erodes the supply chains that ensure food security, threatening millions, especially in vulnerable communities».

Target text in Russian: «Экономические и политические санкции стали «новой нормой», которая подрывает системы поставок, обеспечивающие продовольственную безопасность. Это грозит миллионам, особенно в уязвимых сообществах».

Applied strategy: linear strategy.

From this example we can observe that the interpreter divided a complex sentence spoken in the source language into two sentences in order to make the syntactic structure of the sentence simpler in the target language. The interpreter resorted to this strategy for the reason that short and clear sentences are more easily comprehended by the target audience.

Let us review the example below:

Source text: «These three principles are inter-dependent. To respect **one** is to respect **the other two**. To undermine **one** is to undermine **the other two**».

Target text in Russian: «Эти три принципа взаимозависимы. Уважение **одного принципа** – это соблюдение **двух других принципов**. Подрыв **одного принципа** – это подрыв **двух других принципов**».

Applied strategy: trial and error strategy; decompression strategy.

The given example demonstrates clearly that at the first time mentioning in the original language the interpreter interpreted the word “respect” as «уважение» which is not a mistake but in this context and with the use of the word “principle” it would be more appropriate to interpret it as «соблюдение». At the subsequent mention the interpreter quickly reacted by rejecting the earlier option and selected the most appropriate equivalent for the word concerned. The interpreter also applied a decompression/explication strategy – she has expanded the text in the target language by specifying the source language words “one” and “the other two” in the target language as «одного принципа» and «двух других принципов» respectively.

The following is another example of applying the transcoding strategy:

Source text: «The most important part of this path is **transformative political reform**».

Target text in Russian: «Самая важная часть этого пути - **преобразовательная политическая реформа**».

Therefore, this example demonstrates that the interpreter applied the word-for-word technique to interpret the phrase «*transformative political reform*». For a more adequate and natural comprehension by the audience, it would be more appropriate to use the interpreting option of «*направленные на преобразования политические реформы*». Apparently, the interpreter did not immediately recognize the meaning of this phrase or did not want the pace of the interpretation to be lost, therefore the interpreter decided to resort to word-for-word strategy.

Now let us review one more example of applying transcoding strategy:

Source text: «A special private charity fund «**For the people of Kazakhstan**» also now provides assistance to ordinary citizens for healthcare, education and social security aims».

Target text in Russian: «Специальный частный благотворительный фонд «**Для людей Казахстана**» также предоставляет помощь обычным гражданам в области здравоохранения, образования и социальной обеспеченности».

In the example above, once again we observe that the interpreter used the technique of word-for-word interpretation when trying to describe the name of the charitable foundation «*For the people of Kazakhstan*». The correct version of the name of this foundation in Russian is «*фонд Народу Казахстана*». The reason why the interpreter made such a decision is most likely due to the lack of her knowledge in this subject matter. However, the Russian option selected by the interpreter is not a mistake and moreover it does not distort the meaning of the statement. The audience in any case will understand that this fund was created to meet the needs of the population of Kazakhstan.

Conclusion

Summing up, it is necessary to emphasize that the field of interpretation/translation deals with multiple problems. The analysis of this article presents one of the most important areas in the work of interpreter – the interaction with the text in the process of simultaneous interpreting. For this purpose, we have examined the role of the communicative situation which demands a number of fast-paced mental activities from the interpreter. On examples of our head of State’s speech dynamic and parallel interaction of the simultaneous interpreter with the text of different levels was demonstrated. As already mentioned, the phenomenon of the simultaneous interpreter’s thinking apparatus plays a prominent role in this activity.

The interpreter engages in several cognitive processes at the same time: listening, analyzing and adapting the text in accordance with the realities and relevance of the target audience. Interpreter’s interaction with the text involves an immediate decision to select the most appropriate strategy to ensure accuracy and adequacy of the text delivery. In addition, interaction with the text includes a series of actions to identify key elements, to capture subtextual nuances or semantic connotations and to provide the target audience with appropriate information. There should be no violation of interethnic and intercultural relations taking into account the linguistic peculiarities of texts describing different sides of the mentality of a particular nation. However, the constant improvement of interpreting skills and strategies based on professional development in interpreting practice will ensure the accuracy, adequacy and effectiveness of interpretation act. Only this kind of approach allows the simultaneous interpreter to successfully cope with the challenges presented by interacting with the text at different levels and aspects.

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АНАЛИЗ ДИНАМИКИ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ПЕРЕВОДЧИКА С ТЕКСТОМ В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

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Статья посвящена проблеме сложностей деятельности синхронного переводчика в его взаимодействии с фрагментами текста, в котором содержится концептуальный мир выступающего, процессам эффективного применения стратегических компонентов переводческих принципов. Понимание этого взаимодействия в процессе синхронного перевода представляется крайне важным, поскольку оно напрямую влияет на эффективность коммуникации в политической среде. Целью данной статьи является прояснение многогранных процессов синхронного перевода, где переводчик-синхронист концентрирует свое внимание на взаимодействии с исходным текстом, от которого зависит соответствующее понимание аудитории

переведенного текста. Первостепенное значение в этой процедуре имеют тактики и стратегии, применяемые в процессе перевода. Здесь важную роль также играют различные факторы, такие как коммуникативный контекст, осмысление представленных фрагментов текста, адаптация, грамотная и мгновенная передача текстового смысла на целевом языке с учетом специфических особенностей аудитории. Переводчик должен при этом взять на вооружение идею и проект - программу РАСТЕ (Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence and Evaluation), реализуемые в европейской научной области перевода и освоить особенности принципов переводческой компетенции. В связи с этим в работе представлен всесторонний анализ стратегий на материале выступления президента РК К.Токаева. Текстовые материалы из области политической коммуникации и применение методов на их основе позволят продемонстрировать глубокое понимание тонкостей переводческой деятельности. Кроме того, исследование интеракции синхрониста с политическими материалами несомненно представляет ценность для дальнейшего изучения аспектов сложной и динамичной системы экспликативного метода. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для разработки рекомендаций по оптимизации процесса перевода текстов политической направленности и воспроизведения их содержания с учетом контекста и особенностей целевой аудитории.

Ключевые слова: переводческая стратегия; переводческая компетенция; интеракция; исходный текст; целевая аудитория; коммуникативный контекст; политическая коммуникация.

САЯСИ КОММУНИКАЦИЯДАҒЫ АУДАРМАШЫНЫҢ МӘТІНМЕН ӨЗАРА ӘРЕКЕТ ДИНАМИКАСЫН ТАЛДАУ

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Мақала ілеспе аудармашының баяндамашының концептуалды әлемін қамтитын мәтін үзінділерімен өзара әрекеттесу қызметінің күрделілігі мәселесі мен аударма принциптерінің стратегиялық құрамдас бөліктерін тиімді қолдану процестеріне арналған. Осындай өзара әрекеттесуді ілеспе аударма процесінде жете түсіну өте маңызды, себебі ол саяси ортадағы коммуникацияның тиімділігіне тікелей әсер етеді. Берілген мақаланың мақсаты – аудиторияның аударма мәтінін дұрыс түсінуіндегі ілеспе аудармашының бар назары негізгі мәтінге бағытталған өзара әрекеттестіктің ілеспе аударманың көп қырлы процестерін нақтылау. Бұл процедура кезінде ең алдымен аударма процесінде қолданылатын тактика мен стратегиялар маңызды болып табылады. Мұнда коммуникативтік мәнмәтін, мәтін фрагменттерін түсіну, бейімдеу, мәтіндік мағынаны сол аудиторияның өзіндік ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, аударма тілінде сауатты және жылдам жеткізу сияқты әр түрлі факторлар да маңызды рөл атқарады. Осы тұста аудармашы аударманың еуропалық ғылыми саласында жүзеге асырылатын идея мен жоба – РАСТЕ (Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence and Evaluation) бағдарламасын басшылыққа алып, аударма құзіреттілігі принциптерінің ерекшеліктерін меңгеруі қажет. Осыған байланысты жұмыста Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті Қ.Тоқаевтың сөйлеген сөзіне негізделген стратегияларға жан-жақты талдау берілген. Саяси коммуникация саласындағы мәтіндік материалдар және оларға негізделген әдістерді қолдану аударма қызметінің қыр-сырын терең түсінуді көрсетеді. Сонымен қатар, ілеспе аудармашының саяси материалдармен әрекеттесуін зерттеу экспликативті әдістің күрделі және динамикалық жүйесінің аспектілерін одан әрі зерттеу де құнды болып табылады. Зерттеу нәтижелері мәнмәтін мен оның ерекшеліктерін көзделген аудиторияға бағыттай отырып, саяси мәтіндерді аудару және олардың мазмұнын жаңғырту процесін оңтайландыру бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеу үшін де пайдалануға болады.

Кілт сөздер: аударма стратегиясы; аударма құзіреттілігі; өзара әрекет; түпнұсқа мәтін; көзделген аудитория; коммуникативтік мәнмәтін; саяси коммуникация.